

McGill Daily

Vol. VIII. No. 62.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919.

PRICE TWO CENTS

Campbell's Clothing

**20%
DISCOUNT**
OFF ODD LINES OF
SUITS and OVERCOATS

Campbell's Clothing

Wm. McLAUGHLIN
21 MCGILL COLLEGE AVE.

McGILL vs SHAMROCKS

McGILL WILL PLAY SHAM- ROCK TO-NIGHT

Good Game is Expected at Victoria Rink

TEAM OUT TO WIN

Students Are Urged to Turn
Out and Root for the Team
To-night

Our men need our encouragement and they should not be left without a good representation from the University to cheer them on.

They are playing in championship form and no doubt will be able to give a good account of themselves when they meet the Shamrocks to-night.

The Shamrocks have been playing good hockey this year and so a good game is expected, for the McGill men are going out to show what they are capable of doing.

Anyone who has witnessed a college game will at once understand the value of a good showing of spectators. The men on the ice then see that the other fellows are as keen as they are that the College team should pull out ahead.

You can show your interest best by turning out to-night and rooting for McGill.

To-night the students will have another opportunity of showing their interest in the College hockey team. It is hoped that all who can possibly be at the rink should show their college spirit by turning out and rooting.

It cannot be repeated too often that a large turnout of students with an organized rooters' band does a great deal in helping our men on to victory.

In previous years the Shamrock team has always given McGill a good game and they have strengthened their team for this game by the inclusion of a new player.

The other game in this series is between Victorias and Loyolas and a good game is assured between these teams. The teams are well matched and all are out to win.

The McGill team will be practically the same that gave Victorias a good game last week, except that Dineen will not be able to play.

All up, fellows, and show that you are interested in college activities, among the best of which is college hockey.

McGill line-up will be probably as follows:—

Goal, Paul Dooner.
Defence, Cully.
Defence, Heney.
Forward, Bohan.
Forward, Gallery.
Subs, McGillis, Daves, Lyall, Notman, Nicol, McNider.

WHAT'S ON

To-day.

3.30 p.m.—Meeting of Commercial Society at Stratheona Hall.
5.30-6.30 p.m.—B. W. & F. Club Wrestling Practice.
Meeting of Medical Society.
Hockey—McGill vs. Shamrocks, at Victoria Rink.

Coming.

Jan. 24, 4.15 p.m.—Physical Society in Physics Building.
Jan. 24, 5.15 p.m.—Science Basketball Practice.
Jan. 24, 5.15 p.m.—Meeting of Executive Committee of Track Club.
Jan. 24—Y.M.C.A. - Y.W.C.A. Skating Party on Campus Rink.
Jan. 27—M.A.A.A. vs. McGill.

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT IS DOING

Clubs of Various Kinds Formed
for Boys and Girls

The University settlement has many different ways of attracting the interest of and exciting a good influence upon the young people of the neighbourhood. Perhaps one of the most interesting and helpful of its many enterprises is the system of clubs which has been built up. There are girls' clubs, and boys' clubs, and clubs for boys and girls together. These provide a healthy social life for the members and at the same time, attempt to give helpful instruction.

Almost every night two or three rooms in the Settlement are occupied by club members. Each club arranges to meet once a week. The younger members meet in the afternoon, the older in the evening, and frequently dances are held. The boys and girls elect their own officers and manage their own affairs. Occasionally, when a new president is required, one of the Settlement workers will take the chair till the election is over; otherwise the youthful presidents conduct their own meetings. It is surprising how much legal procedure they insist upon in the management of their affairs. There is not undue haste, no haphazard method—all business is conducted with decorum and gravity. Perhaps the most interesting feature of all is the great care with which new members are admitted to the sacred circle. One would almost fancy that it was to an exclusive London club that admission was being asked. The amusing part of it is, that the would-be members come to the meeting and are asked to remain in the hall while the matter is being voted upon. Then some member is sent out to report the decision. Not at all infrequently the aspirant is black-balled and sent dejectedly away.

The older boys quite frequently play pool at "The Club." They are not one bit behind your fashionable millionaire who also strolls into his club for an occasional handling of the cue. None under fourteen, however, is allowed to play. The more youthful members console themselves with a "substitute"—familiar name!—they have an interesting game played with sticks and checkers on a table with a pocket in each corner. One would imagine that they had some little skill by the time the fatal age was reached which admitted them to the mysteries of the game itself. One (Continued on Page 2.)

BASKETBALL PRACTICE.

Will the following men please turn out to Basketball practice to-night, at seven o'clock sharp:

MONTGOMERY
LAING
HAY
UPHAM
YOUNG
L. KERN
LEAVITT
LAISHLEY
BROWN
KENNEDY
M. KERN
GNAEDINGER
GABOURY

MISS DERICK LECTURES ON 'FEEBLE-MINDED'

Y. W. C. A. Told of Research
Work Undertaken by Dr.
Goddard and Others

SOME OF REFORMS NEEDED

Lecturer Explained Charts and
Photographs She Had Made

The third general meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was a splendid success. The speaker was interesting, the subject was fascinating, the audience attentive. Miss Derick was the speaker. "The Feeble-Minded" was the subject, about thirty R.V.C. students were the audience, Miss Paterson-Smyth, the Association president, was in the Chair.

Professor Derick, in opening her lecture, mentioned the great and growing change in public opinion as to this serious and absorbing problem of society. A few years ago a very mild and simple chart exhibition was turned down as being too drastic a demonstration to put before the public. It was said, "It would never do to tell people that weaknesses are hereditary; it would make society gloomy and people depressed." Times have changed and now in welfare exhibitions a demonstration of "feeble-mindedness" is an essential and interesting part of the arrangements.

Feeble-mindedness is an inborn defect which shows itself at various times during the development of the child. This lack cannot be supplied at all as far as modern science goes—feeble-mindedness cannot be cured. There are three types of the "feeble-minded."

1st Type.—Those with mental development only to a maximum age of 3 years. They can be trained slightly to do simple childish acts. These are called idiots. The second class comprises the idiots whose mentality is from 3-7 years. They can be taught to do some kinds of manual work. A group of boy scouts recruited from this type, under supervision helped to reforest a section of the Adirondacks. The most advanced stage of the mentally deficient is that of the Moron whose range of mental development is from seven to ten years. There is another and perhaps the worst type of feeble-mindedness, that of moral imbecility where the victims are tolerably bright but absolutely lacking in moral sense.

Investigations have shown that in England alone there are 3 to every 1,000 inhabitants who are mentally deficient; in United States, three to four hundred thousand are feeble-minded; in Canada there has been no complete survey but the highest figures we have, 255,000, are far too low (Continued on Page 2.)

THE FAIR ERUDITE

(Rev. George Scott.)
She could juggle with triangles,
And was "wise" to all the tangles,
That erudite professors plan to capture
The unthinking;
And as for trigonometry,
The plane or sphere geometry,
She had mastered them completely
With vigilance unwinking.

She had headed all her classes,
And made the highest passes
In history and psychology, astronomy
and such.
Was "up" in paleontology
And Syriac astrology,
She'd squared the circle in a way
would beat the very Dutch.

You may think that I am flighty,
But her genius was so mighty
She could reel off Homer's Iliad in
manner most unique,
She knew Socrates and Plato,
Aristophanes and Cato,
And the Persian Zend Avesta she'd
translated into Greek.
I declare, I think it treason
That this miracle of reason
Was not called by some rich college to
fill a learned chair,
That this fair and learned creature,
So chaste in mind and feature,
Had to mix in things all earthly, is
enough to make one swear.
(Continued on Page 3.)



MURAD

25¢

Everywhere
Why?

Finest
Quality

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE, \$8,300,000
97 Branches in Canada
A General Banking Business Transacted
Letters of Credit—Bank Money Orders—
War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps
for sale at all Branches.
Savings Bank Department
Interest allowed at highest current rate.
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES
At 525 St. Catherine West, Corner Stanley
Also at Lachine, P.Q.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS LIMITED

OFFICIAL MCGILL JEWELLERY

STUDENTS are reminded that we regularly stock a wide variety of MCGILL EMBLEMS in many styles. Our Jewellery manufacturing department is always glad to submit for consideration, prices and designs for any new pieces which may be required.

Sketches and quotations can be furnished for special Fraternal pins.

**HENRY BIRKS & SONS
LIMITED - PHILLIPS SQUARE**

Do not give up your old clothes, especially those that can be repaired, remodelled or re-made into any style or fashion.

Also—We do French Dry Cleaning and Dyeing of all kinds. We make gentlemen's suits with your or our material at most reasonable prices.

Special Rates to Students.
We accept any reasonable price for repairs.

M. WOLF

Merchant Tailor
27 HUTCHISON STREET
TELEPHONE UPTOWN 446.

Miss M. Poole

"The McGill Students' Bookshop"
45 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE
(Upper Corner of Burnside Place)

MEDICAL SCIENCE ARTS

Text Books

LOOSE LEAF and other NOTE BOOKS
Drawing Materials, Fountain Pens, Etc.
Agents for Appletons Medical Publication.
NOTE THE ADDRESS—No connection with any other store.

Advantageous Offerings in Our Men's Department

FINE CAMBRIC SHIRTS, STARCHED CUFFS. Regular \$2.50 and \$2.75	\$1.85
SOFT MADRAS SHIRTS, FRENCH CUFFS. Regular \$3.50 and \$3.75	\$2.55
FULL DRESS SHIRTS, PLAIN AND FANCY. Regular \$3.00 and \$3.50	\$2.55
WASH CAPE GLOVES, PLAIN AND FANCY POINTS. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50	\$1.50
SCOTCH KNOT GLOVES IN HEATHER, BLACK AND GREY Regular \$2.00	\$1.25

We also have several lines of
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND NECKWEAR
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Miltons Limited Retail Selling Agents for
JAEGER PURE WOOL
326 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST
(Opposite Goodwin's.)

McGILL  **McGILL**

DANCING CLASS

A Special McGill Students' Class is now being Formed. Hours Arranged to Suit.

Frederic W. Norman
MAJESTIC HALL, 508 GUY ST. (Just below Sherbrooke St.)
A Select and Up-to-Date Dancing School, Teaching all the Latest Dances.
Hall is Open Day or Evening. Phone Up. 5174.
If Interested Ask Your Fellow Students about the Ten Successful Terms Already Given.
Select Dances every Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
Full Orchestra in Attendance. 75 CENTS A COUPLE.

Wm. Notman & Son

CLASS PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Medicine, Arts, Science, Law,
Macdonald College and Co-operative
Theological Colleges.

1919

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS

471 UNION AVENUE

THE UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE

43 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE
LOWER CORNER OF BURNSIDE

All The McGill Text Books

First Year Medical Students will be wanting Cunningham's Anatomy Text Book and the First Volume of The Dissector.

McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by

THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

Editorial Department Up. 433
Business Department Up. 433
Advertising Department Main 8150

W. Nicholson, President. A. S. Noad, '19, Editor-in-Chief.

News Board.

E. S. Mills, '19; J. E. Lloyd, '19; J. L. O'Brien, '20.

Associate Editors.

R. DeWitt Scott, B.A.
R. R. Fitzgerald, '19.
N. E. Peterson, '20.
J. N. Peterson, '20.
J. R. Dunbar, '20.
D. Rothchild, '19.
A. N. Jenks.
J. S. G. Shotwell, '21.
G. W. Bain, '21.
G. H. Phillimore, '21.

Reporters.

W. F. MacKlaier, '22.
R. A. H. MacKeen, '22.
N. E. Friedman, '22.
F. Peterson, '22.
M. R. Caron, '21.
J. M. Miller, '22.

Alumni Editor, H. R. Morgan, B. A.

Royal Victoria College Staff.

Editor, Miss M. Young, '19; Assistant Editor, Miss M. D. Mawdsley, '20.

Reporters.

G. Moody, '20.
J. Nichol, '20.
E. Barnes, '21.
D. Mathewson.
L. Weibol, '22.
F. Basnar, '19.
H. Nichol, '20.
B. Baniard.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919.

CRITICISM OF COLLEGE MEN

It is no infrequent thing nowadays to hear the remark made by journalists, "College men—yes, they're all very well in theory, but in practice they don't work out." There is, we believe, a certain amount of reason for this statement, although it is greatly overstressed by those who have never enjoyed the benefits of a college education. It cannot be denied that looking strictly to the academic side of things at a university there is not a great deal of influence exerted in the direction of enabling a man to hold his own in the business world. Indeed, no college claims to do this—the faculty, quite rightly, would regard it as entirely outside of their province.

Nevertheless, the average student must realize that the chances of his being able to go through life without in some way meeting with situations that call for powers of organization and execution are few indeed. On this side of the water, at least, the men are not numerous who are privileged to live their lives in an academic atmosphere untroubled by business cares. Where is the necessary acquaintance with the methods employed to be acquired?

The answer, we think, lies in part in the fact that there are many college activities which demand a good deal of acumen on the part of those charged with them. No one could make such a ridiculous overstatement as to claim that "captains of industry" will be developed at a seat of learning; but none the less to think that the student must of necessity stand aloof from the busy life of his contemporaries is an almost equally grave error.

It is then of the highest importance that men should early in their courses get in touch with the big activities about college and get an elementary training that may stand them in good stead later on.

USING THE LIBRARY

"You will find the following list of books at the reserve desk in the main library. The following assignments must be read each week before the meeting of the quiz section."

The above conversation, familiar to every one of us, might be taken for the introductory remarks of each instructor at the opening of a new term. The reserve desk at once becomes an object of hatred. Each week finds the student wending his weary way to the loan desk in search of Somebody's Textbook of Modern Studology. When the section allotted for the week's work had been pored over, he returns the volume to the desk and hikes over to the Arcade to wash out the dryness of the reading.

Perhaps he has spent an hour in the library. He seldom spends more time there. He has entered, secured his book, read the assignment and left. He has not seen the long rows of books on travel, history, art, fiction and every subject conceivable. In other words, he has passed up a vital opportunity to better himself. An hour under the influence of these books is worth a week's assignment secured from the reserve desk, and it will prove much more interesting. This does not mean that the outside reading assignments are faulty—they are aimed to give us a wider range of study and to help us to use the library.

Cultivate the library. Learn to know it. Spend an occasional hour there under the influence of a real, worthwhile book.—Daily Illini.

MISS DERICK LECTURES ON "FEEBLE-MINDED"

(Continued from Page 1)

The U. S. Army passed its soldiers through intelligence tests of the simplest order requiring not education, just very simple intelligence. Out of about 1,400,000 men examined between May and September, 1918, 16,266 men were found to be below 9 years old and 7,359 below 7 years old in mental efficiency. Many others were of a very low character and 8,000 men were sent home as hopeless; the others were sent to developmental camps for training. According to a scale in Montreal there must be 4,000 people under 7 mentally; but here where we have no compulsory education, we cannot get a fair view of the situation. Not alone is this prob-

lem confined to the cities: the rural school teacher must face the task of trying to make good citizens of a school, or to take one instance, 41 children of whom 15 were feeble-minded.

There is extremely close relationship between feeble-minded and other social crimes such as pauperism, alcoholism, prostitution, etc. It is impossible to speak of reform; the victims of feeble-mindedness are really incapable of benefiting by moral reform tactics: they do not know that they do wrong. Nor is it a kindness to the community or to the rather high-grade moron to place the cases in foster homes unless there is thorough and practical supervision to keep them from getting others into trouble.

Professor Derick told of the re-

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT IS DOING

(Continued from Page 1.)

cannot begin to estimate the good influence that these clubs have on the boys of the neighbourhood. Up to a certain age boys naturally move in "gangs." With this splendid system, the whole "gang" is enabled to spend its evening in lawful pursuits rather than in more questionable ones on the streets of the city. Formerly the "gang" gathered on street corners or empty lots. They built huts for themselves wherever they could find a suitable place. One of these was discovered in the angle formed by two sign boards on a deserted lot. It was filled with burglar tools, dice and other gambling games.

The girls' clubs also do good work. It is impossible to entertain visitors in the crowded homes from which most of the girls come. At the Settlement, however, the girls and their friends are always assured a sociable evening. Apart from the clubs, also, the girls are being taught sewing, cooking and household management.

Miss Taplin, the kindergarten teacher, has about thirty-five pupils ranging in age from three to six. It is not possible to take up the entire kindergarten curriculum with these little ones, as some of them are still more infants. After six years of age, the children are advised to go to the city schools.

Another important feature in child-development is attended to by Miss Blacklock who trains the children in amateur dramatics. Some of the children show great ability in this direction. The foreign children, especially, are remarkably graceful and responsive to rhythm.

In fact there is no part of the university Settlement work which does not offer an immense field for activity. Miss Hall, the head worker, is exceedingly anxious to meet any of the R.V.C. students who are interested in the work or who intend to go into social service work after graduation. There are several vacancies in the worker's residence at the Settlement during the summer months, and Miss Hall would be very pleased to have any of the girls interested spend a portion of the summer there, gaining a practical experience of the various projects undertaken. The Partial Society is holding a tea in the college next Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of the University Settlement. Miss Hall hopes to be present and would be very glad to meet any of the students interested. It is hoped that a date may be set in the near future when the R.V.C. students can have tea at the Settlement. It is difficult for undergraduates to give up much time for this important work, but when the enormous need for helpers is appreciated, it is hoped that the Settlement will occupy some place on the students' horizon.

search work done by Dr. Goddard and others in showing the dreadful consequences of hereditary feeble-mindedness as typified by the famous Jukes family, the Killakaks, and the most recent family tree of whom Happy Hickory is the chieftain. After the lecture Miss Derick explained the very detailed and clear charts and photographs which she had made from trees and histories drawn-up by Dr. Goddard.

In closing, the speaker told of some of the reforms we need. There must be compulsory education, psychiatric tests of all who appeal to the public for help; we should have auxiliary classes for the defectives, and permanent homes for those who are more hopeful; there should be improved marriage and immigration laws.

There is a great call to the young women to enter this enormous field, where the work is of a very high social order that will uplift the country and make our democracy a real instrument for improving humanity at large.

The Chairman, in thanking Miss Derick, expressed the Association's great appreciation of the privilege of having a speaker, who is as enthusiastic about her subject, and who has such an enlightening and absorbing subject to speak about.

Miss Helen Smith, the travelling secretary for the Presbyterian Union women's work, spoke for a short time on the great call to social service work. She said that there was nothing so dangerous as ignorance; therefore it is to be from the College women, the trained workers, with trained minds that the social workers must come. This is a social age—Co-Operation is the watchword.

The Presbyterian board wants workers—musicians, club workers, nurses, domestic-science leaders, story-tellers, etc., etc. The Y.W.C.A. alone could use every single woman in R.V.C. in its field. We must push on to keep pace with the problems before us. We can best meet these problems by studying them, and then by going out to face them, and in some very slight but worthwhile measure giving ourselves and our talents to help conquer them.

Marshal Petain

London, England — France has a new marshal, the third created since the war—Petain, the victor of Verdun, whose extraordinary organizing and tactical qualities, great personality, and gift of inspiring unlimited confidence in both officers and men, have been generally recognized and appreciated during the course of the war.

Henri Philippe Benoni Petain is a grave, tall son of the Department of the Pas de Calais. He is a native of Gauchy a la Tour, near Bethune. His father was a husbandman, and nothing seemed specially to designate young Henri Petain for a successful military career. He entered the school of St. Cyr in 1876, when France was still suffering from the wound inflicted upon her by the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. Some years later he received his commission as lieutenant in the infantry, to which he has ever since remained faithful. For seven years he served as lieutenant in a regiment of Chasseurs Alpins, becoming captain of the same regiment in 1890. It is interesting to note that his chiefs did not appreciate his remarkable talents, and deliberately tried to retard him in every way. Neither can it be said of Petain that he benefited in any way from favoritism; he was only promoted to captain when his chiefs could no longer find any reason for delaying his advancement.

In 1902 he became professor at the Superior Artillery School at Chalons, where he definitely broke away from the old official teaching, which the late war has so often proved defective. He defended his views as to the necessity for intense artillery preparation before attempting any infantry attacks, with such conviction that his superiors, who were generally in favor of the traditional methods of warfare, seized the earliest opportunity of sending him from their midst so embarrassing and convincing an opponent of their theories. Petain, however, soon had a splendid revenge. He was appointed professor of applied infantry tactics at the Superior War School, and in this new capacity he won the admiration of his officer-pupils, and also a reputation for original ideas, quite opposed to the generally accepted official methods. He then returned to his former regiment, where he was warmly welcomed by his men and fellow-officers. War found him stationed at Arras, on the point of retiring with the rank of colonel.

But now the wheel of Fortune revolved rapidly, and in a few months' time Marshal Petain had attained to the highest rank in the military sphere. Promoted brigadier at the beginning of hostilities, he at once took part in the most severe fighting. He was at Charleroi, and a few weeks later, having been placed in command of a division of infantry, he succeeded in restoring discipline, energy, and optimism to those men who, having been through the fighting at Charleroi and at Guise, were absolutely demoralized when he took them in hand. In the different attacks which he led during the Battle of the Marne he applied his long-cherished theory as to the necessity for an intense artillery preparation, and in more than one case he gave his men an example of courage when he saw them lagging or falling back, placing himself unhastily at their head, under the most terrific shell fire. Is it surprising that the "pollux" should respect and love so intrepid a chief? They never fail to recognize his superiority, and are proud to proclaim their confidence in him on every possible occasion. "On peut y aller! C'est de l'ouvrage a Petain!" A simple phrase. Yet, this confidence in the thoroughness with which their chief would have accomplished his "job" reflects the faith he has inspired in his troops, who, secure in the knowledge that the powerful pounding of French guns had cleared the way, rushed toward the German lines with that incomparable dash, and bravery which has always been characteristic of the soldiers of France.

In recognition of the invaluable services he rendered during this first phase of the war, the French Government named him Commander of the Legion of Honor. His work was mentioned in the official despatches,

which stated that he "organized with remarkable method the attack on the German position, and directed the same with extreme energy, obtaining a magnificent effort from the troops placed under his command."

His successes in Artois will be remembered in the annals of the war. Under his extraordinarily thorough and competent direction the thirty-third army corps captured all the reputedly impregnable German lines and took 10,000 prisoners. Petain became major-general, and was made commander-in-chief of the eleventh army. He then prepared the Champagne offensive which resulted from the practical application of his theories designated him to be the defender of Verdun, where, at last, he had a full opportunity of revealing his unique qualities both as a tactician and organizer.

When he took command of the army of Verdun, at the request of General de Castelnau, the enemy held the village of Douaumont. Petain immediately grasped all the measures that were necessary to protect the fort and Verdun; he set to building a network of roads and trenches, and innumerable stations and depots, which, by assuring and facilitating communications, contributed greatly to the help of the men in their heroic defence of the valiant city. For several months General Petain was the very soul of the resistance of Verdun. Thanks to inconceivable sacrifices the enemy succeeded in gaining an advance which momentarily threatened the security of that front. Petain never lost courage, however, and from the very first he was confident in the success of his colossal enterprise. He called up all the artillery he could dispose of, and it is said that he placed cannon-wheel against cannon-wheel, thus forming a perfect barricade of shell fire and steel, through which the surging tide of German infantry was powerless to break. Then he uttered the now famous words which electrified his troops: "Ils le passeront pas!" (They shall not pass!)—They did not pass.

When General Nivelle took command of the "great army" of Verdun he achieved what Marshal Petain had prepared, recapturing the line of forts previously held by the Germans. Placed at the head of the armies of the center, General Petain took a most active part in the last offensive, and recaptured the reputedly impregnable position of Moronvilliers. He was recalled from this post by M. Painleve, in order to become Chief of Staff at the French War Office, and to establish a permanent link between the government and the Supreme Military Command.

Marshal Petain was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French armies early in 1918. He retained this post when Marshal Foch assumed supreme command of the allied forces. With the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine accomplished, no one was better fitted

than Marshal Petain to be placed at the head of the French troops who entered Metz, for, as M. Clemenceau said in his proposal to make General Petain Marshal of France:

"At a time when the whole of France celebrates with a noble pride the definite victory of its arms, the government of the republic makes it a point of honor to express the wishes of the army and of the country by conferring on General Petain, one of the most glorious architects of victory, the dignity of Marshal of France. To retrace the role played by Marshal Petain it would be necessary to trace the whole history of the war. He had already won fame by the splendid services he accomplished, when, placed at the head of the army of Verdun, he inflicted on the enemy a defeat which will ever remain famous, and which marked the decline of the German military power. History will place General Petain in the very first rank of those great warriors who, in the course of the four years of this long and terrible war, have commanded the allied armies. Led by chiefs of the highest valor, our incomparable soldiers have imposed upon the enemy the armistice of Nov. 11, which consecrates the triumph of the Entente. They have just reached the Rhine. The moment has therefore come to grant to General Petain the supreme military reward which will honor him as chief as much as it will gratify the whole of the French Army."

Surely no praise is better deserved than that awarded by "Father Victory," as M. Clemenceau is lovingly called, to the great warrior whom his pupils have appropriately nicknamed "He who works well!"

NEW WAYS DAILY FOUND TO EVADE ACT.

Bridgeburg, Ont., Jan. 11.—Of all the methods of bringing in liquor to Canada which keep the vigilant border officials of the customs and Ontario police on the jump here, to fathom, the best has just been pulled off. It has been related in THE TIMES how hot-water bottles strapped to resemble a cancer, man-holes in engine tenders, stuff stored on the tops of freight cars, Ford cars, etc., have been used along the border, to mention nothing of the many clever ways adopted

to bring small quantities in, have been discovered, but the best is that of two foreigners, who attempted to import, not into Canada, but through Canada to "dry" Michigan this week, four suit-cases filled with pigs' bladders, containing whiskey.

In the four suitcases were four bladders apiece, and each of them was loaded with whiskey. Since Judge Menno House has ruled that booze cannot be imported into Canada by a through train which really means passing through Canada, a number of finds have been made, such as four suitcases full this week from four foreigners, two suitcases filled with whiskey in jugs, and other large hauls.

But the "pig-bladder seizure," although it sounds like fiction, is true. The two foreigners who brought them in on a Michigan Central train, were brought before Magistrate House here under a special section of the Dominion regulations, which prohibits the passage of liquor through Canada, and fined \$200 apiece. This they could not pay, so they took six months apiece in jail.

LOEW'S

Gives its Personal Assurance That This Week's Great Photoplay

THE SQUAW MAN

is the finest production given to the Screen in years. It is a Cecil B. De Mille's Triumph, and JUST LOOK AT THE CAST!

Elliott Dexter — Ann Little — Katharine MacDonald — Theodore Roberts — Jack Holt — Thurston Hall — Tully Marshall — Herbert Standing — Helen Dunbar, and Others.

"Hide and Seek Detectives"

Sennett Comedy and ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE

WILKENS & WILKENS

in "The Tango Lesson"

CHAS. MACK & CO.

in "A Friendly Call"

SMITH & TROY

Song Comedies

SOL BERNES

The Train Announcer

GEO. & LILY GARDEN

Glassy Xylophonists.

IMPERIAL THEATRE

D. W. GRIFFITH Presents

'The Greatest Thing in Life'

BURTON HOLMES TRAVEL PICTURE

BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR NEWS

MUTT & JEFF CARTOON COMEDY—FORD MONTHLY

ALL THIS WEEK — RUTH PRYCE, Violinist.

Meredith, Holden, Hague, Shaughnessy & Howard

Barriers and Solicitors, Merchants Bank Building.

F. E. Meredith, K.C., A.R. Holden, K.C., H. J. Hague, K.C., Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, C.G. Howard, P. A. Badaux, C. S. Campbell, K.C., Counsel.

GAYETY

THE GIRLS of the

U. S. A.

Basketball Equipment, Sweaters, Jerseys, Pants, Shoes, Stockings, etc.

Backed by forty years of successful manufacture.

A. G. SPALDING

371 St. Catherine West.

REMEMBER

That a guarantee never kept a roof watertight
That while you are trying to make an unwilling roofer keep his promise, serious damage to your property may occur.
That many of our roofs guaranteed for ten years actually last twenty to thirty years.

That you cannot afford to take chances with your roof for the sake of saving a few dollars.

That you will get a square deal from

GEO. W. REED & CO., Limited
MONTREAL Phone Main 987.

M.A.A.A. Rink

SKATING DAILY

(Weather Permitting)

Mornings: 10-12.

Afternoons: 2:30-5:30.

Evenings: 8-10:30.

(Special Waltz Programme.)

— Also —

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

The services of a competent instructor, who is in attendance at every skating session, are at the disposal of members desiring to learn Fancy Skating.

A Waltz Programme will be furnished by 'Knowles' Military Band every Thursday evening.
Season Tickets Now On Sale at office, 250 Peel St., and at the Rink (evenings)

STARR SKATES
MADE IN CANADA - USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

REGAL
FEATHER WEIGHT
(Illustrated below)
THE FASTEST SKATE IN THE WORLD.

A skate that is exceptionally fast and light—combined with great strength—suitable for hockey and pleasure skating. The high heel and narrow runners combining both gracefulness and speed. The runners are made of a special formula of steel and tempered by "STARR" special secret process.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

Whether for hockey or figure skating (for which most championships are won on "Starrs"), rink or street, there's a Starr Skate to suit just the earliest beginner or the most advanced expert—and at prices to suit every purse.

"Starr" Skates are made in the largest ice skate factory under the British flag.

Write to-day for free illustrated catalogue.

STARR MFG. CO., LIMITED
DARTMOUTH, N.S.
TORONTO BRANCH:
123 WELLINGTON STREET WEST.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 Years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid Up, \$16,000,000. Rest, \$16,000,000.
Undivided Profits, \$1,901,613.
Total Assets \$558,413,546.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Vincent Meredith Bart, President.
Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Vice-President.
R. B. Angus, Esq., Lord Shaugnessy, K.C.V.O. C. R. Hosmer, Esq.
H. R. Drummond, Esq., D. Forbes Angus, Esq., Wm. McMaster, Esq.
Major Herbert Molson, M.C. Harold Kennedy, Esq.
H. W. Beauchamp, Esq. G. B. Fraser, Esq.
Colonel Henry Cockshutt. J. H. Ashdown, Esq.

Head Office: MONTREAL.

General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

Branches and Agencies
Throughout Canada and Newfoundland.
At London, England, and at Mexico City.
In the United States—New York, Chicago, Spokane.
San Francisco—British American Bank.
(Owned and controlled by Bank of Montreal).

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1860.

Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000.
Reserve Funds, \$15,000,000.

BRANCHES IN MONTREAL DISTRICT.

Main (City) Branch—147 St. James St.

Amherst and Ontario Branch. St. Denis and St. Catherine.
Amherst and St. Catherine. St. Matthew St. Branch.
Atwater Avenue. Seigneurs St.—Cor. Notre Dame
West.
Beaubien St.—Cor. St. Lawrence Blvd. Sherbrooke and Bleury.
Beaver Hall—Cor. Dorchester. Sherbrooke and Draper.
Bonaventure Branch. Stanley St.—Cor. St. Catherine
West.
Hosceours Market Branch. Van Horne Ave.—Cor. Hutchison
Street.
Cote St. Paul Branch. Westmount—Greene Ave., Cor. St.
Catherine W.
Laurier Ave.—Cor. Park Ave. Westmount—Victoria Ave. Cor.
Papineau Ave.—Cor. Mt. Royal. Sherbrooke St.
Place d'Armes Branch.
St. Catherine and Bleury.

MONTREAL WEST. ST. LAMBERT. LONGUEUIL.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

STUDENTS

Every Requisite of an Ideal Barber Shop is Found Here.

First—The most central and convenient Location in Montreal.
Second—A veritable model of Sanitation in every detail of equipment.

Third—Only barbers who have made an art of their craft find employment with me. That is my standing guarantee of satisfaction.

Fourth—The FINISHING these barbers are instructed to give is as important as the shave or haircut itself.

Fifth—Invariable courtesy, and I do not solicit your custom for everything on the calendar.

J. W. POTVIN 163 Peel Street
COR. ST. CATHERINE. Under Tooke's.

375 St. Catherine St. West,
Cor. McGill College Ave.
PHOTOGRAPHS

STUDENTS OF OLD MCGILL!

All the SUPPLIES You Require
Are Here at ECONOMY PRICES

Montreal Book Room, Limited

35 McGill College Avenue, Montreal

Tel. Uptown 1092.

Discounts on Leather
Goods to Students

Lamontagne Limited

Balmoral Block

885 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST. Branches:
MONTREAL, Can. 418 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST
(Near McGill Street)

A STUDENT'S HOME

Students will find the best place for their meals at the

ELITE CAFE

330 St. Catherine St. W. near University St. Tel. Up 6105.

SPECIAL COMMUTATION TICKETS FOR STUDENTS.

REID'S SAY

Start the first month of
the New Year by being
properly equipped with
FANCY SILK AND KNITTED
TIES

SILK AND LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS
SILK, WOOL AND FUR-
LINED GLOVES

MUFFLERS AND NECK
WRAPS

WEATHER COATS
Men's and Boys'

SILK, CASHMERE AND
WOOL SOCKS

MCGILL SWEATERS
PYJAMA SUITS, Cambric,
Silk and Flannellette

HATS AND CAPS
Latest Styles

NEW YEAR'S BARGAINS
Inspection Solicited

REID'S

342 ST. CATHERINE WEST

VENUS PENCILS

These famous pencils
are the standard
by which all other
pencils are judged.

17 black degrees
6B softest to 9H hardest
and hard and medium copying
Look for the VENUS finish

FREE!

Trial Samples of
VENUS Pencils and Eraser sent
free.

Please enclose 6c in stamps for packing
and postage.

American Lead Pencil Co.
Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
Dept.

Miss Knox—She didn't; that's where
the joke comes in.

POLAND AND JUGO-
SLAVS DISCUSSED

(Continued from Tuesday)

THE JUGO-SLAVS

A Jugo-Slav Confederation or the Southern Slava Confederation would include Serbia and Montenegro and some of the former provinces of Hungary; this territory would be nearly as large as England and Scotland and would have a population of over eight millions of people.

It is also suggested that the confederation should include in its territory the coast of the Adriatic Sea as far south as Albania. If carried out this would greatly strengthen the confederation and it would satisfy the desire for an outlet on the sea.

It would be possible to shape the boundaries of this country in such a way that they would satisfy the requirements of a scientifically adjusted frontier. With its strong mountain barriers there is no doubt that the inhabitants of this territory would be able to maintain themselves against almost any adversary.

Mr. Wickman, the foreign editor of the Times speaking at the Mansion House at the first meeting of the Serbian Society of Great Britain said, "A thorough solution of the southern Slav question requires not only political union between Serbs, Croats and Slovenes but their eventual fusion into one united people. It is a question of giving practical application in favour of the Southern Slav race as a whole to the principle of Nationality and the principle of equality of political and religious rights, and of securing for Serbia that seaboard of which her enemies have hitherto deprived her."

As indicated in the above speech, there are three main divisions of the Jugo-Slavs—Serbians, Croats and Slovenes. The Serbs constitute the population not only of Serbia but also of Montenegro, of Bosnia, of Herzegovina and of a great part of the Southwest Hungary. The Serbians are well known. Serbia's struggles with the Turks, the Bulgarians and the Austrians have brought her before the public. But the Croats and Slovenes are not so well known.

The Croats occupy a country situated at the northeast corner of the Adriatic which extends east to the Danube and south to the Save River. The population was estimated at over two million and a half.

The Slovenes occupy a territory which is roughly south of the territory of the Croats. The Slovenes have occupied this country since the 7th century, and are essentially a rural people.

Revue de Paris.

All these people, Serbs, Croats and Slovenes have proclaimed their desire to be united in a single state. Since the commencement of the war this desire has been manifested in every possible manner: in public meetings and in the Press. For having confessed their patriotic faith, or simply on suspicion, multitudes of men have suffered martyrdom.

The Austro-Hungarian authorities have hanged, shot, imprisoned and interned thousands of Jugo-Slavs.

The Jugo-Slavs sent to the conference of Brest-Litovsk the following statement of their aims:—

Our programme is the following:—
1. Peace, immediate, general and democratic, complete disarmament, international guarantee and assurance of free development for all people great and small.

2. Recognition and perfect assurance of the right of self-determination, above all as to the form of government they desire to live under.

3. We do not ask for our state any thing which belongs to any other state; we demand only that territory inhabited by the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

4. The sea, above all the Adriatic, ought to be free.

A peace which would sanction the present situation would be no peace for us. Such a peace would be the commencement of a life and death struggle between the Slavs and the Austro-Hungarians and would constitute an insurmountable obstacle to the development of the people in general. At the same time, international peace would be constantly menaced by such a situation.

In this connection it is interesting to read what R. W. Seton-Watson says in his book on the origins of the war.

The paramount aim of Serbia in this war is easily defined. It consists not in the conquest of neighbouring territory nor in the acquisition of an access to the sea but rather in the complete unification of the Southern Slav race,—of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes alike—within the framework of a single state. Such was the programme proclaimed by Serbia's veteran premier in Nov., 1914, when his country's fortunes seemed desperate. Such was the programme clearly expressed in the manifesto addressed in May, 1915, to the British nation by the Jugo-Slav Committee which is composed of prominent representatives of all parties in the Southern Slav provinces of Austria-Hungary. Such too, was the programme to which in exile

the Serbian premier and the Serbian Prince Regent once more solemnly expressed their adhesion. In receiving an important British reputation headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Vice-Chancellor of the University and many members of Parliament and leading journalists, Prince Alexander said that his "ideal is the union in one single fatherland of all the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, who are one people with the same traditions, the same tongue, the same tendencies but whom an evil fate has divided."

Reference has already been made to the treatment of the Jugo-Slavs since the war began. Men have been deprived of life whose only crime was the expression of a desire for the independence of their race. But the Austrians were almost equally severe in times of peace. In 1908 about fifty persons were arrested on a charge of fomenting a revolution. After having been held for a year without trial they were at last brought before a court. The proceedings of the court are almost amusing. To prove guilt it was only necessary to show that the accused had used the word Serb or had made use of the Serb alphabet. One man was charged with having stated that the Virgin Mary was a Serb. The possession of a portrait of King Peter of Serbia was among the worst of offences. Men who could not read were condemned for having the motto "Long live King Peter" inscribed on the walls of their houses. The President of the Court charged one man with trading on a dog's tail and of having called the animal a Croat. But in this case the prisoner was able to show that the dog in question had no tail.

Thirty-one of these unfortunate people were found guilty of high treason and sentenced to Penal Servitude for terms varying from five to twelve years.

Most of us I think imagine that the Jugo-Slavs are a wild lot. Their very name has a barbarous sound but if education is a test the Slovenes do not show up too badly. Eighty per cent of the Slovenes taking the whole nation, men, women and children of all ages, can read and write as compared with 62 p.c. of their neighbours the Magyars and with 88 p.c. of the Italians. Of the young men of eleven to twenty years of age nearly 96 p.c. are able to read and write and in this respect they surpass the Italians by a small margin. The Slovenes, as well as the Serbs and Croats have their poets, prose-writers, newspapers, periodicals and literary societies.

As regards religion the Jugo-Slavs are divided between Roman Catholicism, the Orthodox Church and Mohammedanism.

When the Jugo-Slav Confederation becomes an accomplished fact this solid block of anti-Teutonic Slavs will present a formidable barrier to German Expansion in the Near East.

The following is the programme of the Jugo-Slavs as drawn up on the 20th July, 1917, by Nicholas Pachtitch, Foreign Minister of Serbia and Ante Trumbitch, leader of the National party.

"The state of the Croats, Serbs and Slovenes will be a kingdom, free and independent with an indivisible territory and a unique nationality, under a Monarchical regime, Constitutional democratic and parliamentary, with the Karageorgevitch dynasty at its head. It will bear the name of

MARLEY 2 1/2 IN. DEVON 2 1/4 IN.
ARROW
COLLARS
CLAUDE PEABODY & CO., of Canada, Limited

Capitol Dairy Lunch

234 Main Street

Near Dorchester

Cleanliness, Quick Service, Pure
Food, is our Motto.

Very Convenient for Students
going to General Hospital.

Foster, Mann, Place, McKinnon,
Hackett & Mulvena

Advocates and Barristers,
TELEPHONE MAIL 4997-4998

G. G. Foster, K.C. C. G. McKinnon, K.C.
J. A. Mann, K.C. J. T. Hackett,
F. P. Brais, H. R. Mulvena

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
5 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1840

Jos. C. Wray & Bro.
UNDERTAKERS

Ambulance Headquarters
ONE OFFICE ONLY

290 Mountain Street

the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. It will have one flag, one crown. The two alphabets Cyrillic and Latin will have equal rights. All the recognized religions will be free and equal. The territory of the kingdom will include all the territory on which our people are settled in a solid and compact mass. The nation thus unified of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes will form a state with a population of twelve millions of people. This state will be a guarantee of their independence and of their national progress, a powerful rampart against Germanic aggression, an inseparable ally of all peoples and civilized states, which have proclaimed the principle of Right and of Liberty, and International Justice. It will be a worthy member of the new Society of Nations.

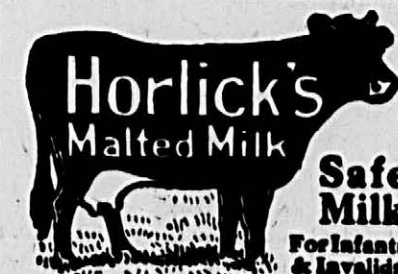
THE FAIR ERUDITE

(Continued from Page 1.)

But one morning in vacation
This pink of the creation,
This paragon of reason met a man,
and, lost her head,
She lost all her old ambition
For new fields of erudition.
Blind love had conquered all her pride,
one morning she was wed.

And now this tragic monody
Draws very near to comedy,
She does not live in luxury with servants standing by,
And her hubby gets profane
Each day, and seems insane,
For she cannot dress her baby, or cook
a beefsteak pie.

She makes most fantastic guesses
When she tries to plan her dresses,
Her weird attempts at bouquets give
her husband merriment;
She cannot cook potatoes,
Or understand tomatoes,
And she cannot sew on patches, or
buttons worth a cent.



Horlick's Malted Milk
Safe Milk
For Infants & Invalids
A Nutritious Diet for All Ages.
Keep Horlick's Always on Hand
Quick Lunch; Home or Office.
Canada Food Board License No. 14-M.

They're Selling Like
Hot Cakes

Bill Munroe, that Inimitable Leader of the Jazz Band
at the

JARDIN DE DANCE

Plays it Fifteen Times a Night

"Since Mederic The Mayor Went
Down to Hawaii"

Most Catchy One-Step of the Season.

The Lyrics are a masterpiece of humor, and depict our
chief magistrate as an insatiable fiend of
the ukelele.

The cover is done by

A. G. RACEY, THE FAMOUS CARTOONIST.

On Sale at COWAN'S Music Store
SHAW'S and the DELMAR

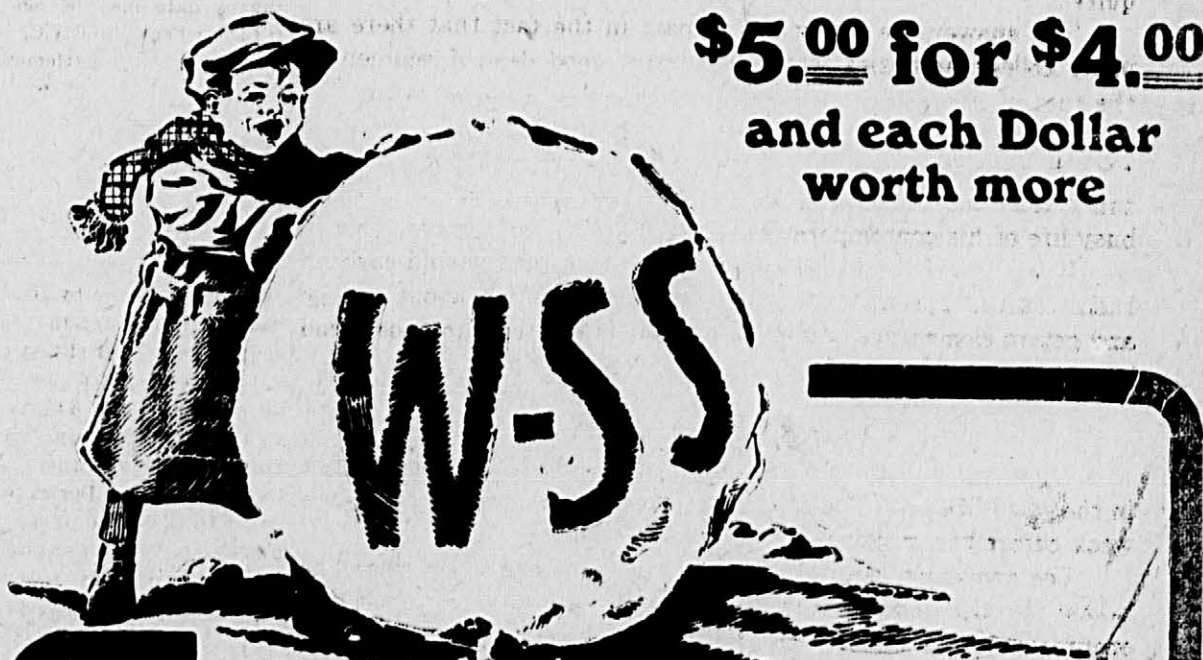
THE WATCH
OF QUALITY

Our stocks contain Bracelet and Wrist Watches at prices,
within the range of all and the same guarantee of quality
is extended on the cheapest model as in the most expensive.

MAPPIN & WEBB

CANADA LIMITED.

353 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST, . . . Montreal, Que.



\$5.00 for \$4.00
and each Dollar
worth more

**GROWING!
GROWING!
GROWING!**

What is \$4.00 today? It is a question
of purchasing power. What will
\$4.00 buy at present prices? Just
over one third of a barrel of flour.
Before the war flour was selling at
\$5.00 a barrel.

No one can say just how much more
the purchasing power of the dollar
will be in 1924, but you can see that
the four dollars you put into War-
Savings Stamps now, will grow, not
only in number, but in value.

Your investment in War-Savings
Stamps is like the snowball rolling
down a slope. You give it a start
and it grows by itself!

Your four dollars becomes five, and
every dollar will be worth more.

Whether you buy one W-S.S. each
day, or each week, or each month,
or only two or three in a year, your
money is growing, growing, GROW-
ING all the time.

Those who cannot invest \$4.00 at a time,
can buy Thrift Stamps at 25 cents each.
Sixteen of these on a Thrift Card will be
accepted as \$4.00 in exchange for a W-S.S.

W-S.S. are sold wherever you see
this sign.
Thrift Stamps are sold at above
places, and by patriotic storekeepers.

McDOUGALL & COWANS

MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

STOCK BROKERS

Private Wires to New York, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, St. John and Halifax.
Quebec Branch: 116 Mountain Hill
Ottawa Branch: Union Bank Bldg., Sparks Street
Winnipeg: 433 Main Street
St. John: 58 Prince William Street
Halifax: 185 Hollis Street.
93-95 West Notre Dame Street, Montreal

DOMINION COAL COMPANY LIMITED

"Dominion" and "Springhill" BITUMINOUS STEAM and GAS COALS
GENERAL SALES OFFICE
112 St. James St. Montreal



INVEST IN GOOD CLOTHES

Good clothes pay, for good clothes create favorable impressions; and the feeling of being well dressed brings that personal confidence, which eventually leads to success.

FIT-REFORM Faultless Garments

dress their wearers in the latest refined styles, and give that up-to-the-minute tailored appearance. Value, style, fit and finish are in Fit-Reform clothes. Examine the new models.

Fit-Reform

ROBERT ROBERTSON

444 St. Catherine St., West

Representative Men of Canada are wearing the genuine

Semi-ready Clothes



A reputation founded on tailoring "something better" for men has been backed always by the substantial quality of cloth in Semi-ready Tailored Clothes.

Men of large affairs—the best citizens of Canada—are regular patrons of the Semi-ready Stores—for Bankers, Business Men, Manufacturers or Millionaires will find the picture of comfort in clothes, no matter what has been their predilections.

R.J. TOOKE STORES

PEEL AND ST. CATHERINE STREETS
ST. JAMES AND ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER
ST. CATHERINE AND ST. CHRISTOPHE
YOUNG MEN'S SHOP, 472 GUY STREET

R. V. C. NOTES

The Singular Shawl.

One day, in the midst of a touch of humour, she had christened it—the shawl, you understand, not the humours—the "Singular Shawl." The socks she had previously knitted were immediately dubbed "The Strictly Singular Socks," by her family, who lacked to a surprising degree appreciation of good knitting.

"What is good knitting, anyway?" said her father, when the subject came up for discussion one evening. "Is it knitting done for a good cause, or knitting done in a good fashion, or knitting done by a good person, whose goodness is transferred to the knitting?"

"Well, it might mean the first thing you said—for a good cause—because this shawl is for a refugee—Belgian or French."

"Oh, they'll be refugees, all right—just as fast as they can—when they see that shawl of yours," interposed the young sister. Here a loud burst of unseemly mirth prevented further discussion for several minutes. "That is, provided they ever do see it. I move that we now consider the next qualification. Is good knitting, knitting done good-ly? My dear sister, even your most ardent admirer couldn't say that it possessed that qualification, without having a pimple on his tongue for plain and simple fibbing."

"Unfortunately," reiterated the knitter, with a twinkle in her left eye, and making a deservingly wicked attempt to wink at her parents (it was desperate, because she could not wink for toffee, and it was wicked, for her, because her ideas on such subjects as winking—at the opposite sex, of course—were very severe), "unfortunately, unlike my sister, I do not possess an admirer of any species, ardent or otherwise. My sister—as yet of tender years, but not of tender heart—commences her Christmas Day by being kissed under the mistletoe by an admirer; whether he's ardent or not, I don't know."

"Well, that just leaves the last qualification," said her mother, "and I regret to say, that although I have known you for umpteens years, I can't grant you that one. But don't confine opinion on this exclusively singular subject to your own family. What do the girls at the R.V.C. think about it?"

"Well," mused the plaintiff in the case, "I've noticed that whenever I begin to knit—at a meeting of the Delta Sigma Society, or of the Societe Francaise, or of the Y.W.C.A.—I've never time even to get started on it at a meeting of the Undergrad, because they're always so short—I attract some little attention and mirth, and can feel the amused glances of all years, from the stately Senior down to the flapper Freshette. You see, one points me out to another, and so I'm becoming quite famous. Thanks be, I think I've a sense of humour which covereth a multitude of sins, even when it does pop up when it shouldn't."

"Oh, well," declared the irrepressible sister, "if ever we get overwhelmed with the blues, we'll ask our dear sister to sit down and knit you a shawl. Mother, with those big needles of hers. The very sight of her deft—ahem!—fingers, moving the needles around as if she were pushing a traction-engine, alone and unaided, will raise us from the depths of despair into the heights of aesthetic contemplation of the spectacle of the singular shawl!"

N.B.—The reader may be interested to learn that the shawl in question was really finished—and handed in—by the

JOYFUL JUNIOR.

R.V.C. 21

Copies of No. 1 Class Picture can be obtained for 75c each. Will any girl who desires a picture kindly give her name to the class secretary, Constance Harvey.

Societies.

All write-ups for R.V.C. societies must be handed in to the Annual Board by Monday, Jan. 27th, without fail.

A McGill man, now overseas, says he expects soon to receive the D.C.M.—Decent Canadian Medal. He's coming home.

MANNERS ELSEWHERE.

At Michigan the two upper classes have taken it upon themselves to enforce traditions of the campus among the members of the two lower classes, even to the point of waiting upon the individuals in person and pointing out to them the straight and narrow path. "There will probably be no extreme need for action in the carrying out of the class plans, but there will be no hesitation if such methods are necessary," says the story. We wonder what would happen if we were to start anything like that at McGill.

NEW SOCIAL SERVICE CLUB.

The interest of the undergraduate body of Smith's College, Northampton, Mass., in social problems has resulted in the formation of the Sociology Club for the purpose of further study and fuller discussion.

NOTICES

Physical Society Meeting

The next meeting of the Physical Society will be held in the Physics Building, on Friday next, at 4.45 p.m. Mr. G. H. Henderson will speak on the Thermal Conductivity of Gases, and Mr. R. J. Clark on the Viscosity of Gases.

Commercial Society.

The regular meeting of the above society will be held on Thursday, Jan. 23rd, at 3.30 p.m., at the "Hall."

A very interesting debate on the subject of "The Nationalization of Canadian Railways" will take place. The affirmative will be upheld by W. H. Friedman and P. Lafloey, while the negative side will be taken by L. Kelnor and Shipiro. All members of the School of Commerce are particularly asked to be present.

The following Science men are urgently requested to be out for Basketball practice at the "Y," at 5.15 p.m., on Friday. Any others who are desirous may turn out also. S. E. Root, S. H. Davis, W. W. Thompson, C. E. Thompson, J. O'Halloran, Grant, Weldon, Gnaedinger.

THRIFT MAGAZINE PUBLISHED

The first number of the "Thrift Magazine," published under the direction of the National War Savings Committee, has made its appearance. It is edited by Mr. W. J. Dunlop, B.A., director of the schools section of the W.S.S. organization, who is also editor of the "School." The special purpose of this publication is to further the War Savings and Thrift Stamps movement among the schools of the Dominion. Ten numbers are to be published by June, the intention being to bring them out at fortnightly intervals.

WAR SAVINGS LITERATURE

IN MANY TONGUES

(Continued from Page 1.) Persons desirous of obtaining literature published in any of the languages already mentioned should communicate with either the National War Savings Committee, Ottawa, or any of the district committees in the various provinces.

Prescription Care!

Extreme care is exercised in filling, checking and re-checking of all prescriptions. Consequently our label on a prescription package guarantees the contents right in every way. This is very much to the advantage of the invalid's state.

Tansley's Pharmacy
278 SHERBROOKE ST. WEST.
Phone: U. P. 342-3189.

ELMAN'S MASTER QUALITIES.

It is easy to write in superlatives when speaking about world-famous artists, that the average reader is constantly in a fit of uncertainty whether or not so and so is really the "greatest in the world." America is famed as the land of advertisements and wild statements, and unfortunately the enthusiasm of many concert managers and theatrically inclined impresarios has led them into the fault of expressing themselves in extravagant terms. The matter has reached a point now where unless an attraction is advertised as greater than the greatest, the public feels unimpressed. More than one artist has suffered on account of extravagant advertising, but there are still a few whose powers are so supreme that few words overstate their true worth. Such an artist is Mischa Elman. From the age of five he astonished his hearers with his marvellous violin gifts, and his name is now a household word. Critics in every city in America have termed him "greatest," "most popular," "most astounding," "colossal," and it is not overstepping the bounds of truth to say that he is almost alone in the field of virtuoso.

Tone, technic, temperament, intelligence, artistry, musicianship, are all combined in his work. As the Cleveland "News" says: "He is one of the most popular, and the reason for it is that Elman touches the hearts of everyone. He plays from his heart as well as with his head, and his heart is generous." No one can sit unmoved when he plays the Ave Marie of Schubert or the Bach Air for G string. He rouses the most unmusical listener. Mischa Elman will appear here on Sunday afternoon, January 26, at His Majesty's, under Louis H. Bourdon's management.

McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Casgrain

Victor E. Mitchell, K.C., D.C.E.
A. Chase-Casgrain, K.C.
Errol M. McDougall, K.C.
John J. Creelman
Gilbert S. Stairs
Pierre F. Casgrain, M.P.
Advocates, Barristers, etc.
ROYAL TRUST BUILDING,
107 St. James St. Montreal.

LAFLEUR, MACDOUGALL, MACFARLANE & BARCLAY

Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors
ROYAL TRUST BUILDING
Eug. Lafleur, K.C.; G. W. MacDougall, K.C.; Lawrence Macfarlane, K.C.; Gregor Barclay, William B. Scott, Hon. Adrian K. Hugesen.

Students of McGill

Every young man is like a mine. His qualities are latent and must be developed by Work and Education.

No mine has ever produced Gold or Silver by being left alone.

Study and Work will produce more Gold than many a mine.

But what will become of you, though you succeed, if you do not SAVE?

SAVE therefore and your future is assured.

There is no better way than by opening an account with

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank

Head Office and Fourteen Branches in the City of Montreal. Every courtesy and attention will be shown to you whether your account be large or small.

N. W. POWER, Manager.
Branch: Corner McGill College Avenue and St. Catherine Street West

"RIGA"

PURGATIVE WATER
FOR CONSTIPATION

GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & PRUD'HOMME

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.

Victor Geoffrion, K.C. Anne Geoffrion, K.C.
J. Alex. Prud'homme, L.L.L.

97 ST. JAMES STREET - - - - - MONTREAL.
Phone Main 10. Cable Address: "Geoffrion." Western Union Code

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.

Albert J. Brown, K.C. E. Stuart McDougall
Robt. C. McMichael, K.C. Gerald A. Goughlin
Rennie O. McMurtry Geo. H. Montgomery, K.C. Frank E. Commen
Warwick F. Chipman, K.C.

Dominion Express Building - - - - - MONTREAL.
Cable Address: "Jeshall"

ATWATER, SURVEYER & BOND

Albert W. Atwater, K.C. E. Fabre Surveyor, K.C.
Consulting Counsel for the city of Montreal. William L. Bond, K.C.
Lucien Beaugregard

Guardian Building, St. James Street - - - - - MONTREAL.
Cable Address: "Leges" Tel. Main 3380

J. Penrose Anglin, B.Sc., President. Conrad D. Harrington, B.Sc., Managing Director.

ANGLIN'S LIMITED

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

65 VICTORIA STREET MONTREAL Uptown 2640
We make a specialty of carrying out large construction works on the most modern and approved basis, viz.:—Guaranteed cost plus fixed sum of remuneration.
Call or write for particulars.

McGill Union

Do you buy your favorite smokes and sweets at the Union tobacco stand?

By purchasing your supplies there you will be supporting one of our most valuable acquisitions, the McGill Union.

If you cannot find your "favorite" among the supplies, kindly mention it to the porter in charge.

The most courteous attention is shown to all students by the attendants.

All Out To Patronize The Union!